1) 26 setae on the carapace,
2) only seven setae on anterior genital operculum of male,
3) six or seven setae on cheliceral palm,
4) less attenuated palpal podomeres,
5) base of chelal hand more clearly separated from pedicel.

Geographically, the nearest known cavernicolous species of the genus are *M. persephone* Chamberlin and *M. pluto* Chamberlin from caves in Marshall County, Alabama. *M. nickajackensis* has considerably more attenuated appendages than either of these species and also differs from them in details of the carapacal and tergal chaetotaxies. Since very little is known of the epigeal species of *Microcreagris* in Tennessee and Alabama, nothing can yet be determined about the relations of the carvernicolous forms to their epigeal ancestors.

Literature Cited

Chamberlin, J. C. 1962. New and little-known false scorpions, principally from caves, belonging to the families Chthoniidae and Neobisiidae (Arachnida, Chelonethida) Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 123(6) : 299–352.

Ctenophthalmus cophurus schmiederi n. ssp. (Siphonaptera)

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High up in the Western Usambara Mountains of northeast Tanzania 16 miles northwest of Lushoto at the edge of the great Shume Forest Reserve there lies on the brink of an almost 4,000 ft escarpment a point known as "World View." Here one can meditate in jungle silence while looking out over the parched plains below through which the Mkomazi River flows to water the large masses of game in the Mkomazi Game Reserve that lies on the Umba Steppe. Close at hand is the ghost

town of old German Shume, long since dead because, being a sawmill town, when the primeval forest was cut the town died and left behind as skeletons the abodes of workers, ranging from mud huts, and board and bat houses, to the big old German red brick home of the overseer which is now Shume Rest House. The elevation here is 6,000 feet, and the land is reforested with cypress which is not yet old enough to harvest. Here, if one sits on the veranda of the rest home, on a rock at "World View," or on a log at the forest edge, and waits quietly a moment or two, out will bob a medium sized "Chocolate Brown Mouse." Several of these mice, taken in live traps, were found to be carrying a new subspecies of *Ctenophthalmus cophurus* J. & R. 1913.

Ctenophthalmus cophurus schmiederi n. spp.

The new subspecies differs from both *C.c. cophurus* and *C.c. hemingwayi* Hubbard 1963 in the shape and the proportions of the finger F in the male and the angle of the slant and the proportion of the parts of the apical outline of the VII sternite of the female.

Type Data: The holotype male and the allotype female are mounted on slides bearing the writer's number T2450, dated May 23, 1965, host listed as *Lophuromys flavopunctatus margarettae* Heller, location as Shume, Loshoto District, TANZANIA, and deposited * in the Tring Branch of the British Museum. Bearing the same data are paratypes deposited in U. S. National Museum and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Description. Modified Segments. Male. Whereas the sides of the fingers of *cophurus* and *hemingwayi* may be close to parallel in *schmiederi* the apical portion is expanded until almost ham shaped (apically very much broader) and at the

* The types of the first 10 U. S. fleas described by the writer are in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia with paratypes in U. S. National Museum and British Museum, the next 40 U. S. fleas described have their types in the U. S. National Museum with paratypes in the British Museum, and the types of some 25 fleas described from outside the U. S. are in the British Museum, with paratypes in the U. S. National Museum.

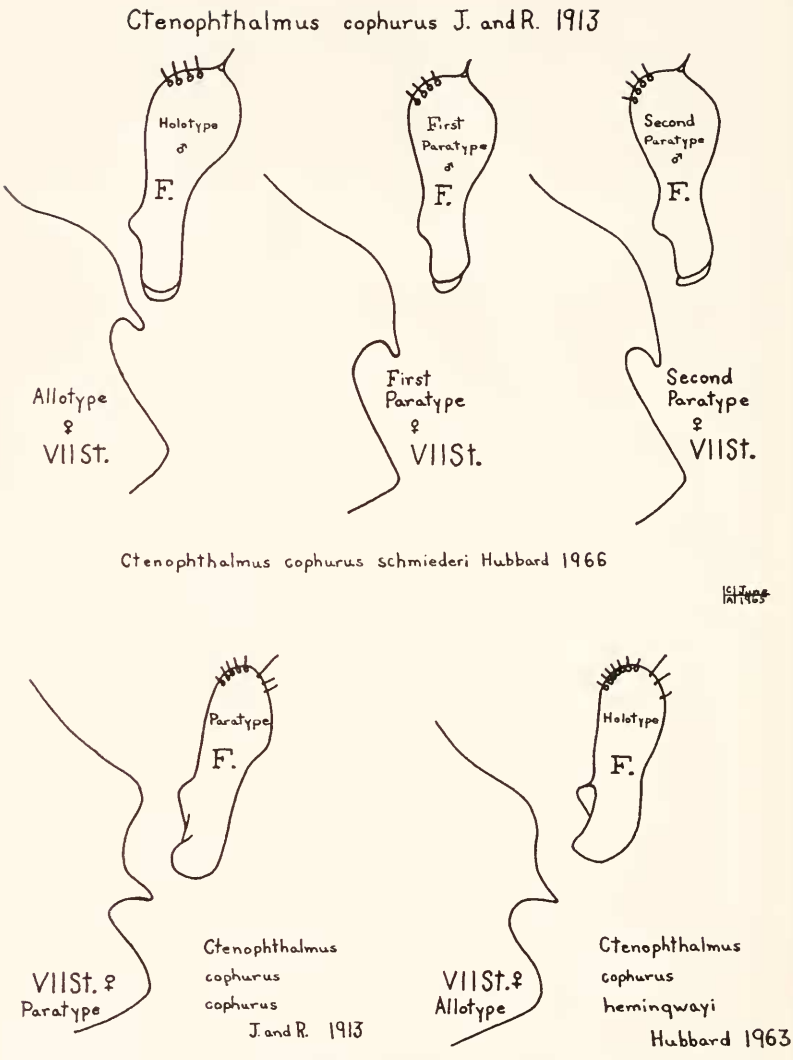

FIG. 1. *Ctenophthalmus cophurus schmiederi* Hubbard 1966, *Ct. c. cophurus* J. and R. 1913, *Ct. c. hemingwayi* 1963.

extreme apex where the anterior and posterior angle meet there is a small tip armed with a tiny bristle. Armature otherwise as in all *cophurus*.

Female: VII sternite with apical angle tipped anteriorly more, the upper hump less prominent, the hook more prominent, the bay shallower and higher on the margin, making the distance from the hook to the bottom of the outline greater than in other *cophurus*.

Length: A medium sized flea. Male 2.25 mm, female 3.00 mm.

Remarks: This flea is the representative of the *cophurus* group east of Mt. Kilimanjaro, where *hemingwayi* ranges west and *cophurus* is found in Kenya and Uganda.

This flear bears the name of Dr. Rudolf G. Schmieder, of the University of Pennsylvania, Editor of Entomological News, and friend of the writer for 20 years who, through these years, has published many papers for him on world fleas.

This is the fourteenth flea described by the writer as new from Tanzania under U. S. National Science Foundation grants G14023 and GB1954.

Copidosoma (Litomastix) naevia n. sp. A New Encyrtinae from Colorado (Chalcidoidea: Hymenoptera)

Ole A. Sæther, University of Oslo, Department of Limnology, Blindern, Norway

The Encyrtid flies help to control aphids, psyllids, coccids and many other insects injurious to plants. Members of the subgenus *Litomastix* Thomson are parasitic on hemipterous, lepidopterous, and dipterous larvae (Thompson 1875 p. 172, Mayr 1876 p. 682, Mercet 1921 p. 442, Nikol'skaya 1952 p. 432, Ferrière 1953 pp. 29–30, Peck 1963 pp. 360–369).

During a survey by Dr. Kåre Elgmork, Oslo, in upper parts of North Boulder Creek, Colorado, imagines of a new species,